

# Newport Mercury.

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**The Newport Mercury.**  
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## Agriculture.

**THE FARM.**—Continue the precautions for protecting sheep from the *astus* virus, or fly, which cause worms in their heads, given in last month's calendar.

Destroy thistles; if they be cut off when in bloom, at about one inch above the surface of the ground, the hollow part of the stem receives water, and the roots will decay.

In selecting seeds choose only the most thrifty, so that your roots, &c., may be of an improved quality next year; by continuing such a course for a few years, any vegetable may be brought to a high state of perfection.

This is the proper season for making under-drains, draining swamps, &c., &c., and the earth taken from low deposits may be placed with advantage into your hog-pens, compost heaps, &c., &c. Weeds should now be removed to the hog-pens, that the hogs may perform their share of labor in rooting them—throw into the hog-pen all potato tops, turf, ditch-scrappings, &c., &c., and occasionally a handful of whole corn, to obtain which the hogs will keep the whole mass of rubbish in continuous motion. On removing the contents of hog-pens to the compost heap, mix one bushel of refuse salt to every cord, and this quantity will prevent those seeds from germinating which may not have been eaten by the hogs.

If the surface of your barn-yard is not so shaped as to save all the liquid drainage, you may consider that you have a hole in your pocket, or at least a waste which will prove equally destructive.

If your potatoes be dug early enough to spare five days before putting in turnips or other late crops, then top-dress the potato ground with six bushels of fine salt to the acre before re-seeding, and you will not be annoyed by grubs the next year, besides improving the general quality of the land.

Winter rye should be sown in the early part of September, and thus give time for the roots to become well established, so that in the spring they may be used as a spring fodder for cattle and sheep if desired. Winter wheat should also be sown at the same date. Rata bags turnips may be sown at any time in August, and even those sown late, often mature well in open seasons.

Strap-leaved red top turnips may be sown at any time, and even if too late to perfect, they will more than pay for the expense of seed and labor of sowing, by being plowed in at the spring plowing, for as most of their constituents are received from the atmosphere, the ground will be materially benefited by such treatment. This kind of turnip often doubles in size during October or November, and if the winter be open, good crops are sometimes gathered which have been sown some weeks later than the usual season.

### Working Farmer.

**KITCHEN GARDEN.**—Keep plants well hoed and free from weeds, &c. Plow vacant ground for turnips, spinach, shallots, and other late crops, and after plowing, cart on manures and plow them in deeply and thoroughly.

Sow cabbage seeds for collards. Earth up celery and cardoons, transplant endive and prepare to blanch early plantings. Sow onion seed to stand the winter. Plant shallots by Sept. 1st. Sow turnips as directed in former paragraph. Gather hops on dry days, and cure them properly. Hoe plants in rows frequently in dry weather, for in addition to keeping them free from weeds, these frequent hoeings enables the soil to collect moisture from the atmosphere much more rapidly than if left compact. Pull up early sown onions, and expose for ripening, drying, &c., removing useless parts, and turning them frequently, so that they may become thoroughly dried for keeping. Gather seeds as they ripen and place them in proper conditions for keeping. Plant beans for picklers early this month. Early kinds of cucumbers may still be planted for picklers. Sow autumn lettuce. Peas may still be planted. Attend to gathering herbs; dry sage and other late herbs. Globe artichokes which are ripe, should be gathered before the leaves begin to open, and the stems should be broken down to encourage the growth of offsets from the root.

In the latter part of the month sow rape, cabbage, lettuce, gress, &c., every week for small salads. Sow cabbage, lettuce, &c., &c., to be picked out in cold beds for protection and spring use. Sow spinach for winter and spring use. &c. Manure grounds intended for spring gardening, especially where bone-dust and other slowly decomposable materials are intended to be used.—*Working Farmer.*

**SOW GOOD SEED.**—Whatever a man sows that shall he also reap," says the Scripture. If you wish cockle, chess, weeds, and poor wheat, then sow such, and you have the promise of God, that you shall also reap such.

## Selected Tale.

**LIBBIE MAY;  
THE YOUNG SCHOOL TEACHER.**

BY REV. S. H. ELLIOT.

"Well, my dear Libbie," said Mr. Watson, "you must go and keep school." "We don't know what you are, what you are going to be, what you can do. Yes, yes, I think you had better keep school."

Mr. Watson was a man of some property, a man of business, a thoroughly practical man, a close observer of character, and withal a lover of youthful enterprise and promise. His young niece, now just fifteen, was grown a tall, red-cheeked, sun-burnt, laughing, wild, wide-awake and keen girl, who had gone through the arithmetic, grammar, geography, and some score or two of spelling, writing, and reading-books, and had dabbled a little in philosophy, and in astronomy of the heavens! She was an expert in these matters already, without being in a bad sense at all, a pert. She was a roving, wild girl, being good at a run and a frolic through her uncle's orchard or tall grass, and at scrambling along the fences, and at story telling and games. But Mr. Watson, her uncle, hardly knew whether she had a practical, every-day sort of promise in her or not. She was a clever, sensible girl—but would she ever be a woman?

So Mr. Watson, thinking how he might best arrive at the knowledge he desired on that point—a very essential one—concluded that it was best for Libbie to teach a school.

In this he did not so much consider the school side of the question as his own and Libbie's. It is probable that he thought the school would do well enough, or it wasn't of much account how that might be, as all schools had to run the self-same risk that grows out of a young girl-teacher. As Libbie was a stout, strong girl, he knew that she could shake the scholars well, if disciplinary measures were resorted to.

As for the school, it was a small one, necessary, as he had seen her play school under the old pear tree and arbor, where she talked at her dumb black-pupils till they couldn't utter a syllable, he knew she had a quality for that. And as she carried up the bark of the tree with her feline, and trimmed her pupils under the arbor till she had blistered her own hands, he thought her perfectly reliable for these things. Now whether she had any judgment, good sense, discrimination; a genial humor in the midst of trials, a power of progression under discouragements, and a method of mind that would gleam out and show a true and instructive womanly character—that was the great inquiry—and yes, there is no other way promising—  
—Libbie you must have a school."

As for Libbie, why she had never thought much for self, any way. What her uncle proposed, she always esteemed about right, and prepared to execute it.

But on this occasion she was a little thunder struck.

"How in the world," said she, "can I, who am but a young girl, keep a real school? and where may one be found in want of me?"

"We will see about that, Libbie," said her uncle.

The Spring came. It was April. Mr. Watson had just taken his tea and set down to read the evening paper, when it occurred to him that he had a message for Libbie.

"Here, Libbie," said he, "come to me. Here is a letter to me from John Howard of Halifax, a school-committee man, offering to hire you for the summer as a teacher in the south district school of that town. Now what do you say my child—will you go?"

"Why, Uncle Watson, you know I am not fit to have the care of a public school." "Ooh! hoo! Not fit! That's a great mistake of yours, Libbie. I have told Mr. Howard you were just the one."

"Now Uncle Watson—how could you?" and the girl laughed outright. "I declare," said she, "it is too serious an affair to laugh at; how can I laugh? Still it deserves a laugh—for look, how ridiculous it is," and the poor girl laughed again till she almost cried.

"Ha, ha, ha! Libbie. We shall make you a famous teacher yet. I shall be proud of my niece, I dare say, even though she begins at fifteen."

"It was settled that Libbie should teach the school at Halifax. The whole time was twenty weeks, at one dollar a week, and 'board round.' The 'board' was assumed by the district in families to save expense, or to reduce it, the same being deducted from the tax list of the individuals.

There was a verbal agreement that if the school was large, i.e. above thirty scholars, Libbie should receive twenty-five cents more a week. Our young teacher was set down at the school house door by John Howard, Esq., one bright Monday morning in April, having her dinner in a basket

because the board-walk was too distant to go home to dinner. When that gentleman bowed himself off, Libbie found herself installed in the red school house of the great farming town of Halifax, as the school man of the district.

Although the situation was one to disturb her serenity and try her fortitude, it did not crush her, but really brought out her character. Necessity is the mother of invention; and as Libbie had "taken" the school, and was left with her pupils, she presently thought of ways and means to carry it on.

There were thirty pupils the first day; thirty-two the next; thirty-eight the third; forty the fifth, and so on. By-and-by the school numbered in all fifty, but its average attendance was not far from thirty-two. The young teacher was sorely perplexed often by the older and bad scholars, but she was seldom wanting in management, of the school to secure the ends of good government, and she became quite popular. The little ones loved her, the large scholars appreciated her attention, and the old folks in the district were glad of her society during her week's board.

But Libbie had many a tedious walk to and from her boarding places. Sometimes it rained and then it blew, soon it was exceedingly warm and debilitating. But it all brought out character. "Yes," she said, "this is Uncle Watson's great idea, so I will not complain." Poor Libbie! she worked very hard in her school. It was really too bad, that one as young as herself should be shut up twenty weeks with a school of thirty pupils; that she should have her patience so greatly tried, and all her exertions called out, now, to encourage a group of dull scholars and then to quell the insurrections of large revolutionary ignoramuses. Still she did not allow herself to give up in despair. She coaxed and flattered the little A B C pupils—she praised the third and fourth classes, the young spellers and readers—she helped on the arithmetic and grammar scholars, and despite all her trials had much to comfort away. The examination came.

That was of course a trial; yes, for the minister came, the doctor came, and another great committee man, and they all looked and acted very gravely. It was a day of great trepidation. But the school behaved orderly, and she got along to the end very well, and the committee praised her before the whole school!

Well, the great undertaking, the Halifax school closed. Everybody was satisfied, and Libbie received her twenty dollars.

It really seemed to her that she ought to have had the other twenty-five cents a week. But the committee said money was scarce, and that the average attendance was but about thirty—and as Libbie was young it wouldn't make much difference with her whether she had it or not!

Libbie looked at the twenty dollars. It was the tribute-money of character! Character brought out in long weary walks and wearier days of effort to teach her pupils—character that was not paid the deserved and promised twenty-five cents!—character that rewarded mainly the possessor. The tears came into her eyes—Yes—it was a good deal of money, but it was not quite as much as it seemed to her it should have been. She had worked hard, long, for it, honestly, beyond her strength, far, far beyond her years—twenty weeks—and here it was, the pay.—Twenty dollars!

The rich old farmers of the school district paid her the money, and Libbie went her way. This was the first earned money, and she never forgot it.

In after years Libbie May had money, but none that ever seemed so full of character—to have cost so much, and been so highly prized as that.

Her uncle secretly thought as she did, about the twenty-five cents that was unpaid her, but he perceived that the great object had been gained. Libbie promised to be a woman! What cared he whether she were paid one dollar, or one dollar and a quarter a week?

After this, Libbie was sent a year or two to the talented school of Miss B., to prosecute further her own education. She left it rather reluctantly to act as an assistant teacher in a seminary in Massachusetts. After this she taught a young ladies' seminary in our own town. She went alone far off to Tennessee, and was for some time one of the most successful and popular teachers in one of its principal towns. She received there the highest compensation for her services, and was esteemed and beloved by a large circle of the most intelligent citizens of the place. General Jackson complimented the talented and lovely young teacher, and often invited her to his house.

By and bye Libbie returned to her home in the North.

In the mean time good Uncle Watson had died, in his will leaving his "beloved niece Libbie" five thousand dollars in consideration of "character brought to light in

her first district school when she was fifteen years of age." Sleep on; calmly sleep, ye who righteously go to your rest, who remember the deserving—your names shall never die!

The girl of fifteen, had ripened into one of the most accomplished and beautiful ladies. She was in the pride of her beauty, at twenty-seven. There was not a line of decay on her brow, not a blush wanting in her cheek, not a lock from her long, heavy raven hair, missing. Her form was symmetrical, her carriage dignified and attractive. In dress she was modest but tasteful. The labor of twelve years had but given her a fuller maturity, not induced a premature decay, too often witnessed early in our American ladies.

She and her aged mother removed to her own handsome residence in the favorite city of—

In a little time it became known that a gentleman of her own age, a rising, talented lawyer, who had long been her admirer, and who was entirely worthy to succeed, had made her an offer of his heart and hand, and had been accepted.

There is no brighter ornament in the refined circles of ladies in the city of— than Mrs. George B., our young and "character-formed" school-teacher, Libbie May. She is now the respected and idolized wife of one of the truest and best of husbands, the happy mother of two beautiful children, the influential and useful member of society in the cultivated circles of one of our very best northern cities.

So much for Libbie May, the young and earnest school-teacher whose first twenty weeks of school instruction were thought well paid in the cruel sum of twenty dollars!

As for ourselves we go for Woman's Rights, when it is proposed to employ a female teacher for one of our district schools five, six or seven months, at four dollars a month! Meagre, meagre pay!

Young girls, teachers of fifteen and seventeen summers, do not despair. Refuse not even the twenty dollars for your hard, constant, in all seasons constant, and that you have well and truly done your duty, will, bring out character that will in some future day of your history outweigh thousands of gold and silver, and lead you to despise the meanness that would rob you of a just remuneration for your services.

### Impure Milk.

The quantity of milk consumed in all large cities is so great that, during the winter season, when cows are shut out from the pastures, every artifice is resorted to, to make the supply equal the demand. We do not intend to enter into the consideration of the dilutions and adulterations which it absolutely undergoes before becoming "Pure Orange County," but rather to call the attention to the impurity of the milk itself. Cows are brought in great numbers, each winter, to the city and surrounding villages, and shut up in stalls. Their food is often slops and refuse of the most objectionable character. Exercise in many instances, is wholly denied them, while the stalls themselves are close and badly ventilated. It is impossible, under such circumstances, that the milk could be pure or of proper quality, even should the animals retain their health. But it is a well established fact, that animals so confined soon become tubercular, and die off from a disease partaking of all the characteristics of Consumption in the human subject. It is affirmed to us, on reliable authority, that in many of the dairies in and around New York, cows are in this diseased condition, and that the poor brutes are milked even after they have become too feeble to stand. The impure secretion thus obtained—we cannot call it milk—charged with the very germs of tubercular disease, is served out daily through the city, and becomes the nourishment of delicate children, and the seasoning of our tea and coffee!

Medical philosophers in every country are united in the opinion that of the diseases to which we are liable spring from our artificial modes of life, and among these one of the chief is bad diet. There can be no doubt that the steam of impurity which we receive through our milk is a source of disease general in its influence, constant in its application, and most calamitous in its results.

### Tonnage of the United States.

The statistics of the navigation of the United States, for 1855, show an aggregate tonnage of 5,180,983 tons. Of this amount, 4,321,951 is owned in the free States and 859,032 in the slave States. Of the entire amount of tonnage of the country, the States of New York, Massachusetts and Maine own 3,250,036 tons, or nearly two-thirds of the whole. Of the tonnage owned in the slave-holding States, Louisiana and Maryland own 439,000 tons, or more than one-half.

"Are you guilty, or not guilty?" said the clerk of arraigns to a prisoner the other day. "And sure now," said Pat, "what are ye put there for, but to find that out?"

### My Wife's New Piano.

The deed is accomplished. My wife has got a piano, "and now farewell to the tranquil mind, farewell content and evening papers, and the big cigars that make ambition virtue—O farewell! And O, ye mortal engines, whose rude throats the immortal Jove's dread clamors counterfeit!" But stop—I can't bid them farewell, for one of them has just come. It came on a day—Six men carried it into the parlor, and it grunted awfully. It weighs a ton, shines like a mirror, and has carved Cupids climbing up its legs. And such lungs—whew! My wife has commenced to practice upon it, and the first time she touched the machine I thought we were in the midst of a thunder storm, and the lightning had struck the croaker's chest. The cat, with tail erect, took a bee line for a particular friend on the fence, demolishing a six shilling pane of glass. The baby awoke; the little fellow tried his best to beat the instrument, but he didn't do it—he beat him.

A teacher has been introduced into the house. He says he is the last of Napoleon's grand army. He wears a long moustache, looks at me fiercely, smells of garlic, and goes by the name of Count Run-away-and-never-come-back-again-by-and-by. He ran his fingers through his hair, then cocked his eyes up to the ceiling like a monkey hunting flies, then down came one of his fingers, and I heard a dreadful sound, similar to that produced by a cockroach upon the tenor string of a fiddle. Down came another, and I was reminded of the wind whistling through a knothole in a hencoop. He touched his thumb, and I thought I was in a peach orchard, listening to the braying of a jackass. Now he runs his fingers along the keys, and I thought of a boy rattling a stick upon a picket fence. All of a sudden, he stopped, and I thought that something had happened. Then came down both fists, and O Lord, such a noise I never heard before. I thought a hurricane had struck the house, and the walls were caving in. I imagined I was in the cellar and a ton of coal falling on my head.

exclaim: "Exquisite!" "What the deuce is the matter?" The answer was, "Why, dear, that's Sonnambula."

"Hang Sonnambula," thought I, and the Count rolled up the sheet. He calls it music, but for the life of me, I can't make it look like anything else than a rail fence with a lot of juvenile negroes climbing over it. Before that instrument of torture came into the house, I could enjoy myself, but now every woman in the neighborhood must be invited to hear the new piano, and every time the blasted thing shrieks out like a locomotive with the bronchitis, I have to praise its tone, and when invited guests are playing I have to say, "Exquisite!" "Delightful!" "Heavenly!" and all such trash, while at the same time I know no more about music than a codfish.

### Sympathy for the Fallen.

For my part, I confess I have not the heart to take an offending man or woman from the general crowd of sinful, erring beings, and judge them harshly. The little I have seen of the world, and know of the history of mankind, teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered, and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed, the brief pulsation of joy, the feverish inquietude of hope and fear, the tears of regret, the feebleness of purpose, the pressure of want, the desertion of friends, the scorn of the world that has but little charity, the desolation of the soul's sanctuary, and the threatening voice within; the health gone, even hope, that stays longest with us, is gone, I have little heart for aught else but thankfulness, that it is not so with me, and would fain leave the erring souls of my fellow-being with Him from whose hands it came.

### Influence of the London Times.

It may not be generally known, says a contemporary, that the leader of the *Times* is telegraphed every morning to all the principal towns of England; then written out in large letters and affixed to a bulletin board, and is placed in the public exchange. At Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and other towns of less commercial importance, crowds of merchants and others may be seen early in the day reading this article! As it thus, in effect, does the thinking for the mass of the middle classes of Great Britain, its influence with them must be very great. It is difficult, in fact, to understand its extent and power, which no class we presume, and not even the government itself, fails to acknowledge.

A gossip women promised to show two young ladies their husbands' faces in a pail of water. They looked and exclaimed: "Why we only see our faces!" Well, said the gipsy, those faces will be your husbands' when you are married."

## Historical.

**MEMOIR OF RHODE ISLAND.  
1671.**

the reproach, and dishonor, that may thereby arise, and come unto his Majesties authority, which he hath been pleased graciously to invest that his colony with). As peaceable minded neighbors to Connecticut colony; and as legal subjects unto his Majesty, have often moved them for a friendly treaty, touching the premises, in order to attain such a right understanding of his Majesties mind therein expressed in his gracious grant bestowed upon us, as may be for our mutual satisfaction and content—so as to prevent the giving of His Majesty, ourselves and our friends, and further trouble touching the same. And when them assay failed, and would not, by them, be attended unto, did further make unto them, such fair tenders for peace, with respect to property, and also jurisdiction, as appealing to his Majesty, for his decision therein, which we are persuaded no good Christian, peaceable-minded man, or loyal subject, that is not extremely biased with self-concerns, upon a private account, can turn aside from. And notwithstanding all these attempts cannot prevail with them, for a friendly compliance with us therein—but on the contrary, have received from them, as their last result, a flat resolution to force their way;—which also, forceth us to prosecute our appeal to the utmost, before his Majesty, for his royal result, and determination therein, in which we shall cheerfully acquiesce, as loyal subjects ought to do. And yet since we cannot but take ourselves obliged, both by nature and grace, in the mean time vigorously to assert his Majesty's sovereignty over the country, and to exert, & put forth the authority, and trust, by him committed to us, over these parts." The rest of the acts fixes the punishment for those who may offend in like manner in future.

The General Assembly met at Newport April 30th 1672, organized and adjourned to the next day, being the annual election.

Deputies for the several towns.

Newport—Walter Clarke, Henry Bull, John Gould, Peter Easton, Edward Thurston, Weston Clarke.

Providence—Arthur Fenner, Thomas Arnold, Edward Eaman, Thomas Hopkins.

Portsmouth—Wm. Woodell, Wm. Hall, Edward Fisher, Anthony Amey.

Warwick—John Weeks, Richard Carder, James Greene, Edmund Calverly.

Westerly—Tobias Saunders, Stephen Wilcocks.

By Election.

Nicholas Easton, Governor.

John Cranston, Deputy Gov.

Rich. Smith, Assistant.

Francis Brinley, do.

Arthur Fenner, do.

Thomas Harris, do.

Henry Brown, do.

Wm. Baulston, do.

Joshua Coggeshall, do.

John Green, do.

Benj. Smith, do.

John Sanford, Recorder.

James Rogers, Sergeant.

Peter Easton, Gen. Treasurer.

John Easton, Attorney General.

Edward Richmond, Central Solicitor.

Messrs. Richard Smith, Francis Brinley, John Easton, John Sanford, Roger Williams, Randall Holden and Gireth Bull, were appointed commissioners on the part of Rhode Island, to meet any which might be appointed by Connecticut, for adjusting the differences between the two colonies, as to the jurisdiction of the King's Province, until the King's pleasure should be farther known.

Another party having come into power this spring, the law passed last year, for restraining the licentiousness of debate in town meetings, and punishing for opposing the laws and acts of the General Assembly, was repealed.

The Assembly wrote again to Connecticut, in a more conciliatory manner, and proposed that a conference be held in New London or at Mr. Smith's trading house in Narragansett. The tone of defiance, held by the party in power the last year, was evidently abated, but on the main question of jurisdiction—they showed no disposition to yield.

At a General Assembly held at Newport, October 30th, 1672.

DEPUTIES.

Newport. Providence.

Walter Clarke, Wm. Harris,

John Gould, Samuel Respe,

Peter Easton, Pardon Tillinghast,

Edward Thurston, Thos. Bordio.

Daniel Gould, Henry Bull.

Portsmouth. Warwick.

John Sanford, Randal Holden,

John Tripp, Thos. Greene,

John Anthony, John Potter,

Wm. Codman, Elijah Collins.



A call for a Fremont Meeting will be found in our advertising columns, to be holden on Thursday evening next at Aquidneck Hall.

B. J. TILLEY, opposite the Post Office has papers from New York and Boston by the earliest convey-

Athol, died from the effects of virus imbibed from dressing a wound on the leg of one of his horses, after several days of intense suffering.

papier mache, is said to be admirably adapted for the manufacture of various useful and ornamental articles, now made from gutta-percha or papier-mache exclusively.

Mr Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Conference on the Army bill, reported that they were unable to agree and asked to be discharged, and another similar committee appointed.

The House then, in accordance with the re-

"Our prospects are very dark," said Bread, the baker, on the occasion of a rise of flour. "Yes," said Mrs. Partington

Towels rung out in hot water, and ap







## Business Cards.

**HAILEY, DAVIS & CO'S.**  
PIANO PORTES.  
Are acknowledged by Artists and Amateurs to be equal to any in the world for brilliancy of tone, beauty and durability of workmanship. Rooms 407 Washington Street, Boston.  
Authorized Agent for New York, A. J. WARD,  
69 Thomas Street, who supplies of their instruments can always be found.  
July 12-1y

**JOHN R. STANTON, JR.**  
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,  
150 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT, R. I.  
P. S.—Prompt attention paid to and quick returns made for all consignments.  
July 19

**JOHN R. STANTON, JR.**  
Shipping & Commission Merchant,  
216 Pearl Street,  
New York.  
Orders for the Purchase and Shipment of Merchandise promptly executed.  
Refers to Edward Canning, Esq., and Messrs. Stanton, Sheldon & Co.  
June 21.

**THOS. H. BIFFEN.**  
BREEDER OF  
**SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP**  
AND  
**North-Devon Cattle,**  
NEAR 1 MILE CORNER,  
Middleton, N. H., 15-1y

**HENRY H. YOUNG.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN  
PROVISIONS, SHIP STORES, PROVISIONS,  
WINE, PRODUCE, FLOUR, TEA, FINE  
OLD BRANDIES, CIGARS, TOBACCO,  
CO. SUGARS, PORK, BEEF,  
POULTRY, FISH, FRUIT,  
OLIL, &c., &c., New York.  
And general Commission Merchant, Nos. 65 & 68  
Thames Street, Corner Parade.  
Goods warranted and delivered free.

**CHARLES P. BARBER.**  
No. 4 & 6 SOUTH MARKET SQUARE,  
DEALER IN WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
ON CHOICE GROCERIES, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION—FRESH TEAS, FLOUR,  
PROVISIONS, &c.  
Also, Hay, Straw, Corn, Oats, Meal and Feed of all kinds—Plaster Hair, Sole Leather, &c.

**T. MUMFORD SEABURY.**  
DEALER IN  
Boots and Shoes of all kinds,  
No. 110 THAMES STREET.  
Boots and Shoes made and repaired.  
March 1.

**T. J. COGGESHALL.**  
Commission Merchants,  
Ship Chandlery, Ship Stores, &c.  
AMERICAN AND ENGLISH IRON,  
OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.  
12 Commercial Wharf, New York, R. I.

**J. H. COZZENS.**  
DEALER IN  
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING  
GOODS, OILS, TEAS, FRUITS, &c.  
152 THAMES STREET,  
New York, R. I.

**Albert Sherman,**  
DRY GOODS & MILLINERY,  
No. 269  
SOUTH THAMES STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.  
October 1, 1885.

**NATHAN M. CHAFFIN.**  
PLUMBER, BRASS FOUNDER,  
AND COPPER SMITH,  
No. 210 THAMES STREET,  
Newport.  
Feb 18.

**JOHN H. GREENE.**  
DEALER IN  
CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, FURNISHING  
GOODS, OILS, TEAS, FRUITS, &c.  
SHOP NO. 32 LEVIN STREET,  
NEWPORT, R. I.  
Having attached to my shop a Horse Power, I  
am prepared to execute all orders with cheapness  
and despatch.  
Feb 16-1y.

**EDWARD C. HAYES.**  
Boot & Shoe Maker,  
No. 7 WASHINGTON SQUARE  
NEAR THE FOUNTAIN, NEWPORT, R. I.  
Repairing promptly and neatly executed.  
Feb 22-1y

**BOSS & DAVIS.**  
BREAD, CAKE & CRACKER  
BAKERS,  
208 THAMES STREET, NEWPORT.  
Baker S. Boss. Successor Davis.

**WILLIAM B. HALE.**  
DEALER IN  
All orders left at No. 16, corner of Mount Vernon  
and Battery Street, will meet with prompt  
attention.  
N. R.—Repairing done with neatness and  
despatch.  
Sept 23.

**O. C. VAN LANT.**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
Office in the Newport Mercury Building  
No. 124 Thames Street, (Up Stairs).

**AUGUSTUS FRENCH.**  
DEALER IN  
Bonnet and Millinery Goods,  
No. 96, Thames Street.

**R. P. BERRY.**  
DENTIST.  
OFFICE—  
CORNER OF THAMES AND MAY STREETS.  
Newport, March 29, 1885-1y

**R. B. STANTON.**  
DEALER IN  
REVOLUTIONS, SHIP STORES, GROCERIES  
TEAS, FRUIT, &c., &c.  
At Store No. 96 Thames St., opposite Coleman  
Row.  
Goods of any description forwarded to cus-  
tomers with despatch.  
Jan. 1.

**D. B. GULICK.**  
Engraver on Wood,  
19 WASHINGTON STREET,  
(Entrance on Norfolk Avenue.)  
Dec 18-1y BOSTON.

**Harnesse & Carriages.**  
**J. H. Chappell.**  
HARNESS MAKER & TRIMMER.  
Would respectfully in-  
form his friends and the  
public in general, that  
he has moved to the store No. 18 Farewell, corner  
Middleton St., where he will keep constantly  
on hand, and make to order, of the best material  
and workmanship, all kinds of light and heavy  
Harnesse.

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**BURDICK & STEVENS.**  
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS  
Corner of Farewell and Marlborough Streets,  
Newport, R. I.  
Orders received for CARRIAGES  
of various styles. Light Buggies, with and  
without top. Chaises of the latest style. Top  
and Express Wagons, Drays, &c., made at short  
notice from the best materials and at low prices.  
Repairing done with neatness and  
despatch.  
THOMAS S. BURDICK,  
ACHILLES STEVENS.

## For Sale or To Let

**For Sale.**  
The subscriber offers for sale the two  
story house and lot in Oak Street. On  
the lot is a building 30 feet by 20, two stories  
high, with water cistern and well of good water.  
Apply to  
April 12  
**JOHN PEARSON.**

**For Sale.**  
The sloop CONGRESS, of seven-  
ty tons, in good order.  
For particulars inquire of  
S. H. COITTELL & CO.  
May 10-1y

**For Sale.**  
One new Buggy, and one second hand. Carry-  
all, in first rate order by  
CORNELL & DENNIS  
June 7  
22 Broad Street.

**For Sale.**  
A first class covered buggy, entirely new. For  
particulars inquire at THIS OFFICE, or of  
MICHAEL W. SEVIER,  
April 5-1y 41 Thames St.

**TO LET.**  
THE UNION FACTORY, in Portsmouth,  
possession given immediately. Apply to  
JOHN D. NORTHAM,  
April 19. Agent.

**TO LET.**  
THIRTEEN ROOMS suitable for Offices over No.  
154 Thames Street.  
March 8 CHARLES E. HAMMETT, Jr.

**TO LET.**  
THE CHAMBERS of the house at the corner  
of Church and School streets, opposite the  
Masonic Lodge, consisting of six rooms. Enquire  
May 31. ON THE PREMISES.

**FOR SALE.**  
PEW No. 111 Broad Isle, Zion Church. For  
terms apply at  
June 28. 41 THAMES ST.

**Stores, Tin Ware, &c.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER has in store a large assort-  
ment of Parlor and Cook Stoves, Tin Ware of  
all kinds, Wooden and Willow Ware. Ranges  
of most approved pattern set with care, and war-  
ranted to work well. Jobbing punctually attend-  
ed to. Orders solicited.

**Stoves & Summer Ranges.**  
CLIPPER, Vanocian Air-Tight, Metropolitan,  
Rogers Williams, Vests, Parlor, Oven and  
various patterns of Cook, Parlor, Office and Ship  
Ranges, at J. B. LANGLEY, Jr., & CO'S,  
May 10. 122 THAMES STREET.

**House Furnishing Goods.**  
TIN, Sheet Iron, Japaned, Britannia, Enam-  
eled Iron Ware, Glass, Wooden and Willow  
Ware, Pump, &c., constantly on hand and  
made to order, by  
J. B. LANGLEY, Jr., & Co.,  
May 10. No. 122 Thames Street,  
opposite Finch & Engle.

**TIN WARE.**  
PLANKED, Japaned and Plain Tin Ware of  
every variety, constantly on hand, or made to  
order, by  
July 19. W. H. BLISS.

**Highly Important.**  
GREAT PATENT Mechanical Self Sealing  
Cans, for preserving Fruits, Green Corn, To-  
matoes, Peas, &c., easily opened or closed—  
requiring no soldering—may be used year after  
year—every Farmer and Housekeeper should be  
a purchaser. These cans are made by a new  
double patent process, rendering leakage impos-  
sible.  
Full directions for preserving, accompany the  
cans.  
For sale by  
WM. H. BLISS, Agent,  
July 14. 117 THAMES ST.

**Furnaces & Ranges.**  
HOT-AIR Furnaces and Cooking Ranges set  
and repaired, and jobbing of all kinds. Promptly  
attended to, by  
J. B. LANGLEY, Jr., & CO.,  
May 10. 122 THAMES STREET,  
opposite Messrs. Finch & Engle.

**STEEL MILL.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to call the atten-  
tion of his friends and the public generally, to  
their establishment on Knicker street, where they  
keep on hand and constantly making  
Window Frames, Sashes, Blinds, Doors and Fence  
capping, and Mouldings of every description.  
Planing and Sawing of all kinds, such as Joist,  
Plank, Boards and Clapboards. All Work war-  
ranted.

**WHERE Planning, Grooving, and all kinds of  
Scarfing done at short notice—  
Also, Sashes, Blinds, Window Frames and Doors,  
manufactured and constantly kept on hand for  
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## Legal Notices.

**Court of Probate, Newport, Aug. 4, 1886.**  
MARY P. HAZARD, administratrix, presents  
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## New and Choice Groceries, &c.

**JUST RECEIVED** per sloop Willard from  
New York, and offered at wholesale and  
retail at the lowest prices, by  
**CORNELL & DENNIS,**  
No. 21 BROAD STREET.

**HAZARD'S**  
WAREHOUSE,  
No. 23 CHURCH STREET.

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## Furniture.

**FURNITURE.**  
A new and fashionable lot of  
Furniture  
just received by  
**COTTELL & BRYER,**  
consisting of Wardrobes, Sofas, Teles-Tetes,  
Lounge Bedssteads, Card Tables, Extension  
Tables, Bedsteads, Side-boards, What-Nots,  
Topsy-turvis, Quatretois, Ottomans, Chairs, Looking  
Glasses.

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